



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

if their nature had forbade them to abstain from massacres and injustice, at least had not committed the scandalous impiety, as he calls it, of singing in places of Christian worship, and for the accomplishment of their enormous crimes, te deums, which in Plato's republic would have been punished as blasphemy? Who, indeed, can refrain from lamenting another pernicious kind of sacrilege, yet more frequent, that of making Christian temples resound with prayers for victory over our enemies, and thanksgiving for their defeat? Assuredly such a ritual as this is not taken from the New Testament."

ITEMS FROM THE LONDON HERALD OF PEACE.

This valuable periodical, devoted like our own, to the cause of peace, we lay under occasional contribution to our pages; but we ought perhaps to furnish our readers with larger and more frequent extracts, and certainly should do so if our narrow limits were not so uniformly filled with the current local demands of our cause. We have little room for any thing from the Herald for October, just received, but we cull a few items as specimens of what our untiring co-workers in England are saying and doing on this subject.

Attack and defence of our cause. It seems that the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, so well known as the author of numerous works on practical religion, has made, in a recent pamphlet on "the dangers of the church," a violent attack on the cause of peace, charging its advocates not only with "a spurious philanthropy, and ignorance of God's word," but with "a half infidel spirit," and denouncing them as under "the delusions of Satan," as confederate with infidels, and exposed to the heaviest curses of the Almighty. An attack so palpably unjust, and so outrageously abusive, would in New England, if not in other parts of our country, carry its own refutation along with it to nearly every intelligent reader; though the editor of the Herald has most triumphantly answered it in a letter long enough to fill a whole number of our work. We can barely mention the controversy as a fact that may at no distant period excite the wonder of posterity. No minister of any repute in this country, could be instigated to write such paragraphs as we find quoted

from Mr. Bickersteth's pamphlet. They smack strongly enough of the dark ages, and such a man ought to be ashamed of such a production.

Notice of Count de Sellon's death. This event seems to have excited the deepest sorrow among the friends of peace in England, as it should through the world. That part of the Herald which contains the correspondence on the subject, is dressed in mourning habiliments.

Duelling and War. Eight pages of the Herald for October are filled with an account of two notorious duels; one between Lord Powerscourt and a Mr. Roebuck; the other between Lord Londonderry and the Hon. Henry Grattan. A strong remonstrance was made to each of the lords concerned in these duels, by a large number of clergymen, and the names of no less than thirty remonstrants in the last case are given in the Herald. Lord Powerscourt replies in a very respectful manner, and fully concurs with the remonstrants in condemning the practice; but Lord Londonderry, himself a soldier, waxes indignant at such an interference, and avows sentiments as truly unchristian as any to be found in the Koran or the Shasters. It is worthy of notice, though nothing strange or untrue, that he justifies duelling from the example of war; and well does the editor ask, "what is the difference between two passionate peasants turning aside from their work to fight out a quarrel with their fists, as Englishmen, or with their shillelahs, as Irishmen, and two gentlemen with their swords or pistols, or two countries fighting out their quarrel, with some thousands of innocent, unoffending men on each side, with all the awful parade of war, its tinsels of martial glory, the exciting sound of its drums, and the thunder of its cannon?"

What a warrior thinks of his own trade. Lord Wellington, in a late speech before the House of Lords, said, that "men who have nice notions about religion, have no business to be soldiers." The trade of war incompatible with conscientious piety! So says the man who received \$5,000,000 for only six years of successful bloodshed.

Prize Essay on Peace. The friends of peace in England proposed a short time ago, to raise one hundred guineas for the best essay on the principles of peace; and one hundred and fifteen are already subscribed. A good movement.

PAUPERISM IN WAR-COUNTRIES.

The entire population of Europe are groaning beneath the burdens of war which have been accumulating upon them for ages. The extreme poverty of the laboring classes is the legitimate offspring of their system; and the following account will show to what a fearful extent pauperism there prevails.

“According to recent calculations, there are at present in Europe 10,897,333 paupers; that is, one twentieth of the whole population. The number of the laboring classes who depend wholly on their toil, and whom the least change would plunge into want, amounts to 50,000,000, or one fifth of the general population. The mass of the indigent approaches 17,000,000. London includes 105,000 paupers in 1,350,000 inhabitants. In 1801, there were estimated to be at Vienna, in a population of 270,000, 37,554 paupers. In 1822, in consequence of the adoption of wise administrative measures, the number was reduced to 20,581. In 1793, there existed at Copenhagen, 3,400 paupers in 120,000 inhabitants. In 1798, when the religious orders were suppressed, the poor list of Rome amounted to more than 30,000 in a population of 147,000. The poor population of Italy amounts to one twenty-fifth of the whole. At Venice it was lately estimated that in a population of 100,000 there were 70,000 poor. At Amsterdam, not long since, there were more than 80,000 poor in a population of 217,000. At Berlin, of 180,000 inhabitants, but 12,000 are paupers. In the canton of Glaris, in Switzerland, one fourth of the population is in indigence.”

DEATH OF COUNT DE SELLON.

Letter from the Countess de Sellon to the president of the A. P. Society, translated from the French.

SIR,—The Countess de Sellon and her children have the honor to make you acquainted with the unhappy loss which they have been called to suffer in the person of Monsieur, the Count de Sellon, their husband and father, deceased June 7, 1839, at the age of 57 years.

De la Fenetre, near Geneva.

[The above is lithographed; the following is written.]

SIR,—I feel the necessity of adding a few lines to the above melancholy circular, which the interest and the sympathy that you have